r. S. Will Not Take Position of Damage Creditor, He Tells Senate.

MAY EASE UP ON TERMS

American Delegation's Dominating Position at Peace Table Shown.

Special Despatch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The assess ment of damages of war against Ger many amounting under the treaty stipuletions to \$24,000,000,000 will not be expected to be paid in full, Bernard M. Baruch to-day told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at its open session The announcement was received with great surprise by the Senators, but the explanation of the situation quickly fol-

Pressed for information on the point reason of the fact that the United States, although a participant in the framing of the treaty of peace with its obligation on Germany to settle the war bill, was not at the same time intending to occupy

"If we do not take our share of this who benefits?" demanded Senator Knox Pennsylvania. "Will it result in an easing up on Germany in that measure or will some other nation get the benefit

Baruch replied that it would prob-Mr. Baruch replied that it would pro-ably result in an easing up on Germany. "We do not expect her to pay the full amount," said he. Then Senator Knox pursued the point by asking if there had been a disposition manifested at the ce table to make Germany pay more

Poor Business Policy.

"Undoubtedly there was," replied the witness, "and that was because Germany owes so much more than about

Benator Knox then asked the financier if he did not think it was poor business policy to press a debtor to pay more than he is able. "It is," replied Mr. Baruch, "and fur

can delegation from President Wilson down that Germany should not be forced to pay more than she was able." This statement brought the question from Senator Johnson (Cal.): "Is Germany then incapable of carrying out the

"Not that," replied Mr. Baruch promptly; "as a matter of actual fact the reparations commission has the power and eventually wil fix the amount Germany will pay. You also will find that extreme care was taken in drafting these sections so as to make them workable and hallows they will work."

"You mean they will work."

"You mean they will work if the bill against Germany is scaled down?" Sensior Johnson interposed. "Or in other words, you rely on the good sense of the reparations commission to make these sections work?"

Mr. Baruch told the committee that

sections work?"

Mr. Baruch told the committee, that from the first to the last the American commission had insisted at the Peace Conference on establishing a definite amount that Germany should pay. Owing to the inability of the largest creditor nations, France and Belgium, quickly a determine how large their bill would o determine how large their bill would

The recent auggestion of the President onveyed to the Senate that he be per-nitled to appoint an American member of the reparations commission in advance f the Teuto on. To this Mr. Ba ruch replied that it was a matter of self-interest to the United States. He said that on the spirit which prevails in carrying out the general scheme of repara-tions and the wisdom which the com-mission shall exercise depends the sta-bility of the whole financial world.

United States Part in Peace.

This statement awakened the committe to a spirited discussion of the whole part played by the American delegation at Paris. Mr. Parish

The interpolation of a suggestion by Smator Fall (N. M.) that the United Extes was getting nothing out of the reparations settlement brought a rejoinder from Mr. Baruch that the United Scales was retiing a great deal. States was getting a great deal.

"We are putting on their feet 120,000,600 of people with whom we have had business relations," he said. "We are giving them a chance, helping them to get started, and thereby helping ourmives."

The 130,000,000, he said, included the cople of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria

AGREEMENT BORES RHINE GOVERNMENT

Germany May Cut Period of Occupation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relatiens Committee, to-day submitted to the

"If Germany at an earlier date has given proofs of her good will and satisfactory guarantees to assure the fulfillment of her obligations the allied and associated Powers concerned will be ready to come to an agreement between themselves and for the earlier termination of the period of occupation.

"Now and henceforward in order to alleviate the burden of the reparation will they agree that as soon as the allied and associated Fowers concerned are convinced that the conditions of disserties their value greatly overesti-

"Woodrow Wilson,
"G. CLEMENCRAU,
"G. CLEMENCRAU,
"D. LLOTD GRORGE
"Sixteenth of June, 1919."
Senator Lodge also presented for reading into the record a copy of a treaty between the "Big Five Powers" and Poland, which is maid to have been signed at Versallies on June 25. Senator Lodge said that this treaty also had been submitted to the British Parliament two weeks ago.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Polish Parliament yesterday ratified the German troaty and also the treaty for the protection of minorities by a vote of 245 to 41.

BERNHARDI SEES U.S. IN NEXT BIG WAR

Continued from First Page.

tween the United States and Japan would not be likely to end decisively. It would be largely naval, and it is not probable that either navy would and comparing the conditions there annihilate the other completely.

"Japan alone cannot conquer the

United States and the latter cannot send an army to Japan so long as the Japanese navy is in existence. Much would depend on who takes the offensive. Fighting with offensive-defensive tactics in their own waters the advantage would be all on Japan's side in view of the long and difficult lines of communication that America would have to maintain. You'could not hold the Philippines, which you would have to abandon, for they cer tainly would be taken by the Japanese, and probably Guam also."

Von Bernhardi said that the de ences of Honolulu, as he saw them in 1911, did not impress him as being able to withstand a long siege unless they have been improved greatly since then.

"Much would depend also," he said, upon England's attitude in such a conflict. Upon England would depend whether you could bring your entire fleet into the Pacific, leaving the Atlantic unguarded. Unless you could to this your chances of defeating Japan with only part of your fleet would be small indeed." That, said Bernhardi, brought him to another angle of the same question.

Germany Not Hostile to U. S.

"There is no hostility in Germany against the United States," he said, notwithstanding that we lost the war through you. Germany cannot understand how it could be to the interest of the United States to crush her or to see her annihilated. Is it not rather to her interest to have Germany a potent, threatening factor against England in the event of trouble between America and England as it is to the British Interest to have a strong Japan as a potent factor in the Pacific against America for the same reason and to Japan's interest to have England on this side of you?

"Without making a single move of the reparations commission in advance of treaty ratification was then taken up by Senator Johnson, who wanted to know what purpose there could be in placing an American on that commission when the United States has no in-England could hold a large part of sention of participating in the splitting part of your forces on the Pacific side were you to have trouble with England. With Russia utterly disorganized and weakened for many years, Germany crushed and France in no position to aid you in any way, your country to-day is without a counter balance anywhere. The future will determine if your statesmen and your people were guided by 'wisdom."

part played by the American delegation at Paris, Mr. Baruch insisting that he had first hand information that in most decisions on the fundamentals of the pasce pact the American delegation had played a predominating part. He refused to admit, although pressed by Senator Johnson, that the economic sections of the treaty had been inserted almost exactly as written by the British delegation.

"General, you have been in Japan, where you observed the Japanese army, and you fought against our troops. May I ask your opinion on their comparative value?" asked Capt. Frank E. Mason of the staff of the famous Second Division and for a time on the Trier headquarters staff, "General, you have been in Japan, time on the Trier headquarters staff,

his guests.

"You may speak frankly; I am asking your opinion as an authority,"

Japanese Surpass in Tactics.

"You must remember that the Japanese are very brave and highly trained." replied Von Bernhardi. 'Were the same number engaged on each side I must say that the Japaese would win. Do not think, however, that I underestimate your soldiers or wish to belittle them," hastily added the aged General. "The

American troops were good; their spirit was excellent; none could sur-

spirit was excellent; none could surpass them in bravery, but their tactical training left much to be desired, and it is on that point that I say the Japanese would win where said to the British Parliament. The text of the Rhine agreement, which was put into the Senate record, follows:

The allied and associated Powers did not insist on making the period of occupation last until the reparation clauses were completely executed, because they assumed that Germany would be obliged to give every proof of her good will and very necessary guarantee before the end of the fifteen years time.

"As the cost of occupation involves an equivalent reduction of the amount available for reparations, the allied and associated Powers stipulated by Article 41 of the treaty that if before the end of the fifteen year period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn.

"If Germany at an earlier date has given proofs of her good will and sates and of the ground and an earlier date has given proofs of her good will and sates and of the fifteen year period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn.

"If Germany at an earlier date has given proofs of her good will and sates and proofs of her good will and sates and proofs of her good will and sates."

American troops, fresh, vigorous and full of spirit, but we fought against the American money, money and mateout at home and on the front until your troops 'arrived on this elde. Not only did we fight against the American troops, fresh, vigorous and full of spirit, but we fought against American money, money and material, all her vast resources for more than two years before your soldiers arrived on the battlefields."

tung question or the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow.

Mr. Polk expressed to the French delegates his appreciation of the sufformings and problems of the French people. The counter proposals of the Austrian peace delegation to the peace terms of the allted and associated Powers will be presented to the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference on Monday or Tuesday next. The Austrian plenipotential troops are the sufforman fleet at Scapa Flow.

Mr. Polk expressed to the French delegates his appreciation of the sufforming and problems of the French delegates his appreciation of the sufforming and problems of the French delegates his appreciation of the sufforming and problems of the Supreme Counter proposals of the Austrian peace delegation to the peace terms of the Allted and associated Powers will be presented to the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference on Monday or Tuesday next. The Austrian plenipotent arrived on the battlefields."

mated. "After the first moral effect was overcome," he added, "and the troops became accustomed to seeing them, it was not difficult to fight them effectively. In my book I compare them to the elephants of the King of Pirmus, which at first created constarnation. For land warfare, he declared, the Zeppelins were of little

Communism Spreads Rapidly. Regarding Bolshevism, the General's wife declared that Communism was spreading rapidly again. "The villages and towns of Silesia are infested with it. Communism is the great danger of the future in Germany," she said, and the General

agreed with her. Von Bernhardi has little faith in the future of greater Poland, declaring that the national character of the people is the chief factor against the realization of that goal. Notwithstanding the heroic endurance of France and the part she played in winning victory, the General expressed the opinion that she would

not "come back" as a great Power. He contended that the small birth rate of France made that impossible with those in Germany he declared that the latter had an asset which France did not possess, namely, a much larger growing generation.

WILSON REFUSES TO YIELD ON THRACE

Remains Opposed to All the Other Allies Despite Plea of Venizelos.

> By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Although the Council f Five is holding daily sessions, the ace conference really has come down a matter of private conversations or the purpose of straightening out the various impasses which are arising These conversations, in which Under Secretary Frank L. Polk has begun to participate in behalf of the United Stacts, are covering now the Balkans, Hungary, the Adriatic, Turkey and the

hinese-Japanese situation.
The attitude of the United States in regard to the Balkans remains the tople of most immediate importance in diplo natic circles. It was ascertained defi nitely to-day that President Wilson, after being apprised of all the latest developments in the Thracian matter, including the long personal plea of Premier Venizelos of Greece, had refused abso-lutely to yield to the other Allies here n this question. His position, from all indications, appears to be as firmly op-posed to the Greek claims in the Balkani as to the Italian claims in the Adriatic. The United States appears as Bul-parla's friend in the Peace Conference, favor the delivery to Bulgaria of the southern Dobrudja and part of Mace-donia. It was intimated to-day in American circles that some decision i

he next few days, but it would involve

so yielding on the part of the United

As 'he Italians stand with the Amer' cans in opposition to the claims of Greece, the British would seem to hold Greece, the British would seem to hold the key to the situation, and the signs o-day were that Foreign Secretary Bal-our would yield to President Wilson in rder to maintain the Anglo-Saxon solidarity in adjusting Europe's affairs. But that the United States, in the person of President Wilson, should imwhich still is

ssumes to act as arbiter in the Balkan under the policy of the President; yet it is plain from the sentiment that has eveloped in America that should a Balkan conflagration result from the set-tlement here, as Venizelos predicts, Eu-rope could not count upon America to supply any troops to aid in extinguish-

n regard to the Italian Adriatic dispute are kept very secret. One thing clear is that under the direction of President Wilson the Italians are being made to Owing to Italy's desperate economic situation, as evidenced by the flying visit here if her Finance Minister, the Americans a pear more confident than ever that she will be obliged soon to accept the Wilcon mander.

GERMAN DEPUTIES URGED TO RATIFY

Peace Committee Votes This

Action, 34 to 1. Pants, Aug. 1.—Ratification of the

German peace treaty was recommended to the Chamber of Deputies to-day by its peace committee by a vote of 34 to 1. wo members were absent. Frank L. Polk, American Under Sc retary of State and head of the United

States delegation here, told a group of French newspaper men to-day that the United States Senate Committee on Forign Affairs would complete its report on the German treaty by the middle of August, and that the Senate would not take more than two weeks to ratify it.

Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk All-Russian Government, will get moral and even material aid by the United States, Mr. Polk said, and added that Bolsheviam is not to be feared in his

country.

Questions about the disposition of Thrace, the American Secretary said that as the question is pending before the Peace Conference he could not discuss it. The matter of an American mandate for Constantinople, he declared, it is a matter for Congress to decide, as such a procedure is new in American history. He said it is not certain that the Government would accept such a mandate.

Mr. Polk declined to discuss the Shantung question or the sinking of the Ger-

the preparation of these counter proposi-

WILSON FRANK, BUT PROTOCOL TO PEACE WATSON STANDS PAT

Indiana Senator Leaves White House More Than Ever Opposed to Treaty. of Pact.

President Also Admits Reason- Fall Reviews Nation's History ableness in Opposition to Shantung.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Wilthe Hoosier is immovable in his incistence that the League of Nations covenant cannot be ratified unless specific and effective reservations are made in

describing the interview, "we becam so enthusiastic that each had to laugi at the earnestness of the other."

Mr. Watson declared he had enjoye the interview thoroughly, though it had left him if anything stronger than ever n opposition to the league in its present form. At the outset he paid his com pliments to the President on the loyalty and seal of Bernard M. Baruch, chief phomic adviser to the American com mission in Paris. Messra Watson and Baruch are personal friends.

Senator Watson told the Presiden that if they were going to get anywhere in their conversation it was necessary that they be frank. "I want to inform you, Mr. President, that I cannot vote for this treaty unless very definite and effective reservations are made which protect the interests of the United States," he said.

Not an Internationalist.

Senator Watson said he was not ! any sense an internationalist; that he was a believer in nationalism and espe-cially the nationalism of the United States. Referring to the President's speech presenting the treaty of peace to the Senate, he said; "Mr. President, there was one sentence

in your speech which just raised me up on tiptoe and aroused a feeling of the most intense opposition to your position. That was the sentence in which you spoke of the necessity for entering this combination no matter what the cost

"That sentence, in my epinion, ex-President Wilson then denied that h was an internationalist and asked that Senator Watson not judge him by one

"You are such a master of English," re Watson, "that I assumed that these words to mean what they The President laughingly rejoined that

Favors Three Reservations.

Continuing the discussion of the reservations Senator Watson found that the President did not oppose at least three of the reservations which he himself regarded as essential. The President is, however, strongly opposed to a reserva-tion on Article X. He said that the interpretation of ihis article which the Senators desire to make is the interpre-tation commonly placed on the article

by the other nations. "Then if that is so, Mr. President, why not make it very clear that this is the meaning of the article by declaring that to be the understanding of the United person of President Wilson, should im-pose its will upon the tangled Balkars accept that understanding as part of the merely on the strength of the covenant agreement?" asked Watson.

Then the President said in effect that sulject to changes by the American Sen-ate, is causing much discussion in all diplomatic circles here.

**This were done every other nation would pick out this word and that word and make a reservation in regard to their ate, is causing much discussion in all diplomatic circles here. It is pointed out that the United States understanding of what it meant.

Senator Watson said he did not believe

American interests ought to be sacrificed to prevent other nations from declaring their understanding of the league. To this the President replied that if such a thing happened the whole winter would be taken up with the effort to have the league ratified. The Indiana Senator said he did not

ply, "I believe our strength has been American and not a follower due to our absolute independence of all others and I believe we can help the few paragraphs in our history. others more by remaining strong our-selves than by weakening ourselves in a vain attempt to hold them up. I be-lieve our effectiveness in the war and all

of alcofness from foreign entanglements and referred to various incidents in the country's history as milestones on the road to full development of that policy. He touched on all epochs of the national history from Washington's dealings with France and Britain down to the Spanish war and finally the participation of Europe as the reason why the Senate should immediately ratify the leasue without reservations. A little later the Russian situation was mentioned, and the President said worry over Russia occupied much of the attention of the peace conference, and it was finally taken by consent that Russia should be left to work out her own salvation.

The believe that the other nations will have to be left to work out her own salvation.

The Shantung situation was discussed with equal frankness. The matter came to when Watson said there was one provision of the treaty which he could never to the present time, but I have not understand what has been the trend of our former negotiations and who are now being assured that this present proposed treaty will create the dawn of a new international era of peace should understand once for all that this country has twenty-five or more arbitration treaties with all the great and small civilized countries that under the terms of these treaties we submit to arbitration

President. He repeated to Senator Watson what he has told other Senators, to
the effect that unless Japan sees fit soon
the effect that unless Japan sees fit soon
pointed out how the Holy Alliance overrequibling governments in the effect that unless Japan sees fit soon to make this matter clear that he himself will be compelled to divulge the terms of these concessions.

Turning to the Holy Alliance overthrew the republian governments in Italy and Spain on the pretence that terms of these concessions.

CANADIAN MINISTER RETIRES. P. B. Carvell Withdraws From All

Political Life.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—Announcement of the retirement of P. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, was made here to-day. Mr. Carvell stated that he intended to tanks would be lost," declared Von
Bernhardl when asked as to the usefulness of these machines. He considers their value greatly overesti
tions.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace
delegation at St. Germain, to-day denied
categorically recent reports that the Austrian chief justice of New Brunswick, whose
place on the bench will in turn be
taken by Mr. Carvell stated that he intended to
retire not merely from political life. It is reported that he
delegation at St. Germain, to-day denied
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TREATY IN SENATE

President Submits Methods of Carrying Out Provisions

AGREE ON RESERVATIONS SIX POINTS ARE COVERED

in Address Attacking

League of Nations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- President Wilson discussed the pending treaty of son submitted to the Senate to-day a peace for an hour or more to-day with protocol supplementary to the treaty of Senator Walson (Ind.) and learned that peace with Germany. It explains the method of executing certain provisions ontained in the financial and economic department of the treaty. It is, in fact, precisely an interpretation which the

German representatives at Versailles had asked for and which was granted them. The text follows: With a view to indicating pre-cisely the conditions in which certain provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

 A commission will be appointed by the principal alited and assoby the principal ailled and asso-ciated Powers to supervise the de-struction of the fortifications of Helgoland in accordance with the treaty. This commission will be au-thorized to decide what portion of the works protecting the coast from sea erosion are to be maintained and what portion must be destroyed.

2. Sums reimbursed by Germany to German nationals to indemnify them in respect of the interests which they y be found to possess in the rail-ys and mines referred to in the ond paragraph of Article 156 shall be credited to Germany against the sums due by way of reparation. (The paragraph referred to relates to the Tsing Tao Tsinanfu Railway and mines in China acquired by Japan under the peace treaty.)

3. The list of persons to be handed over to the Ailled and Associated Governments by Germany under the second paragraph of Article 228 shall be communicated to the German Government within a month from the coming into force of the treaty;

4. The reparation commission re-ferred to in Article 240 and paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of annex 4, can-not require trade secrets or other confidential information to be divulged.

5. From the signature of the treats and within the ensuing for Germany will be entitled for examination by the Allied and Associated Powers documents and proposals in order to expedite the work connected with reparation and thus to shorten the investigation and accelerate the decisions.

 Proceedings will be taken against persons who have commit-ted punishable offenses in the liquidation of German property, and the Allied and Associated Powers will welcome any information which the German Government can furnish on this subject.

Done at Versailles the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, Message With Protocol.

Accompanying the protocol was this sessage from President Wilson: "To the Senate:
"I have the honor to transmit to the Senate herewith, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State, a brief protocol to the treaty of peace with Germany. The certified copy which I transmit has just been re-ceived by the Department of State, ceived by the Department of State, and I am transmitting it without de-

"The protocol originated in a welften interchange of views between the representatives of the allied and associated Powers and the representatives of Germany, as a result of which the representatives of Ger-many requested that certain explanations of methods and facilities, which it was proposed should be ac-corded the German Government in the execution of the treaty, should be reduced to writing and signed by the Powers signatory to the treaty so as to form a definite and binding

memorandum. Senator Fall (N. M.), one of the strengest of the opponents of the Lengus of Nations, addressed the Senate on that are kept very secret. One thing clear is that under the direction of President Wilson the Italians are being made to see that economic assistance from the United States will not be forthcoming at all unless they accept Wilson's terms, in which no change has been made since the Nittl Government came into power. Owing to Italy's desperate economic situation, as evidenced by the flying visit here if her Finance Minister, the Americans a pear more confident than ever "Mr. President," said Watson in remitting that my pride is in being an American and not a follower of Karl instrument and on the treaty of peace generally this afternoon. He said: "Realizing that I am a mental dwarf first, my political horizon is limited and my action to some extent selfish; ad-mitting that my pride is in being an American and not a follower of Kari Marx, I propose to refer briefly to

Recites Country's History. peace conference were the results of the strong and independent position occupied by the United States."

ory.

The President smiled and said the description fitted Shantung. He gave Senator Watson to understand that he himself did not like the Shantung arrangement, but that before it was concluded the Japanese made certain concessions a copy of which is in the possession of the President. He repeated to Senator Watson what he has told other Senators to

posed league a like repressive policy might easily be directed again at liberal movements in the world, and that the

Make Your Drinks at Home On Uncle Sam's Water Wagon W. H. Moore Contains recipes for 500 delicious drinks G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS \$1.50 no.

RESERVATIONS TO Means Surrender of Freedom.

"We are asked," he said, "to sur-render that political freedom which of itself constitutes out of all the forces known to man the great force for free-dom, for right, for justice—the unham-peres, unswathed, untrammelled power of this great nation of 110,000,000 peo-ple, governed under one law form of government, breathing the same air of freedom, speaking with the same tongues and weathing the acceptance.

freedom, speaking the same all of freedom, speaking with the same tongues and worshipping the ene God.

"Untrammelled, free to act, to strike as we have just struck in defence of ourselves and what our own Government stands for, and to aid in striking down the military several which theses." down the military power which threat-ened the people of all the earth, we, and we alone except for the sympathy existing between its and those other nations which desire right and justice, carr and win command the peace of the

"Joined with the other people of the "Joined with the other people of the world in this so-celled peace treaty, joined with those nations, every one of whom we are told, even by the President, sat at the peace table insisting and insistent upon selfish rights or claims, or readjustment of rights, or claims of international boundaries and of new boundaries; constituting only a fraction of the governing body of the league, unable within the league to impress our able within the league to impress our-selves and our ideas and to make our de-mands, as we could out of it, because of the fact that we delegate to others the right to vote, eight votes to one against us in any matter of selfish interest in which they can unite, we have not only destroyed the Government of our fath-ers, but, in my mind, we have com-mitted a crime against the nations of the earth, against civilization itself, and retarded for more 1,000 years that reign of Christ which we all hope will event-ually bring the people of the earth to-

"And yet, entertaining these convic tions as sincerely as some of us do. we are criticised for uttering a word in defence of them by imitators or follow-eres of one who dreams and has not yet learned with Kipling that he must not make dreams his master and that, thinking, he must not make thoughts his aim.

MOBS IN SHANTUNG WAR ON JAPANESE

Martial Law Declared at Capital Because of Grave Disturbance.

HONOLULU, T. H. Aug. 1 .- Serious anti-Japanese disturbances are re-ported at Tsi-Nan-Fu, capital of the rovince of Shantung, China, accordng to cable advices received here to Japanese daily newspaper. The ca-Chihese garrison had declared mer-

By the Associated Press

Toxio, July 29 (delayed).—The colli-tion between Chinese and Japanese troops in Manchuria, announced in an official tatement yesterday, is regarded as sigstatement yesterday, is regarded as sig-nificant in showing the extent of anti-Japanese feeling throughout China over the Shantung question. The situation is particularly tense in Manchuria, while news also has been received of a class between Chinese and Japanese civilians near Mocheng, in Shantung Province, in

hich casualties occurred.

In fact all information reaching here
rom China is to the effect that the anti-Japanese sentiment is continuing unin terruptedly, and the Japanese, Judging from various expressions, apparently see the necessity of arranging the details for the return of Shantung to China as

nickly as possible. Before returning to the United States n the steamship Empress of Russia reently William Potter, president of Jeferson Medical College of Philadelphia and former United States Minister to Italy, who has been spending several ouths in the Far East, published woat

Washington, Aug. I.—A despatch to the State Department to-day from the American Consul at Harbin said tweive ersons were killed in the clash between apanese and Chinese troops at Kuan-sechengku July 19, and that several chinese soldiers were arrested and one of them shot by the Japanese.

An official Japanese statement made public here yesterday said sixteen Japanese policemen were killed and seven-

een Japanese soldiers injured in the clash which grew out of an attack by clash which grew out of an atta-

'LORD WILL LEAD WILHELM."

By the Associated Press. Bealin, Aug. 1.—The former German mpress, in the course of a letter to Vicar of Christ Church at Wil-

that she also is well.

BE PART OF TREATY food, combining all the elements needed by the body.

Proposals of Seven Republican Senators Will Not Stand Detached.

SOFTENS DISPUTED POINTS

Monroe Doctrine and Congress Rights Closely Safeguarded.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The reserva ion proposal agreed to by seven Republican Senators as the basis of ratification of the League of Nations covenant is so worded, it became known to-night, that the "reservations and understandings" enumerated shall become "a part of the treaty," and shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the

programme regard it as merely interpre-tative in effect, clarifying the language of the covenant without changing the meaning of any provision, others of the seven believe it goes further and greatly softens certain features which they say The reservations as agreed to in

definite terms are embodied in a pro-posed ratification resolution reading as "That the Senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratifica-tion of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings to be

made a part of the treaty by the instru

ment of ratification 1. That whenever the two years' of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in Article I. the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

Power Only to Congress.

2. That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying the obligations of Article X into effect are only advisory and that any undertaking under the provisions of Article X, the execu-tion of which may require the use of American military or naval forces or economic measures can under the Constitution be carried out only by the action of the Congress, and that the failure of the Congress to adopt the suggestions of the council or of the suggestions of the council or of the league, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a viola-tion of the treaty.

2. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what ques-tions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domes tic and political questions relating t its internal affairs, including immi gration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely mestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the Uinted States and are not by this covenant sul mitted in any way either to arbitracouncil or the assembly of the League of Nations or to the decision or rec-ommendation of any other Power.

Monroe Doctrine Guarded.

4. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any questions which in the judgment of the United States pend upon or involve its long es-tablished policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provisi in the said treaty contained. The seven Republicans who agreed to

months in the Far East, published wrat has proposal as a basis for the effort to be called a friendly warning to Japan. Mr. Potter in his statement said he had found in Corea and China a universal distrust of Japan and a rapidly growing hatred of Japan's "military arrogance and aggressiveness."

(Missouri), Cummins (Iowa), Kellogg kota), Colt (Rhode Island), Spencer this week between Major-Gen, Henry T. (Missouri), Cummins (Iowa), Kellogg (Minnesota) and Lenroot (Wisconsin).

It became known to-night that the forces along the Rhine, and French offiproposed resolution had not been pre-sented either to Republican leader Lodge their respective commands regarding or to Senator Hitchcock, Administration the districts occupied by troops in the leader in the treaty fight, and that the region of Coblenz. It is understood that efforts of the group sponsoring the plan the Americans have made preparations probably would be directed for the to garrison the Eighth Infantry and the present toward enlarging their number other Americans who are to remain on in order to hold indisputably the balance of power. Negotiations with Administration leaders along the general line tration leaders along the general line laid down in the resolution have been. The French are understood also to

of the league had been removed by the willingness of Senators McCumber and McNary, regarded as the warmest friends of the league among the Republican majority, to accept reservations. To this Administration Senators replied that a vote on ratification still was a Recommendation to be reade by New Recommendation to be readed by New Recommendations. that a vote on ratification still was a that a vote on ratification still was a lecommendations to be made by Marthe Kalser is bearing his burden, but the Lord will lead him out of the dark valley."

The former Empress adds that the called is well, except for a bad cold, and called is well, except for a bad cold, and called in the suppose the character proposed there was no called in the suppose the former a possibility that more radical content of the Americans in Germany as the called the commendations to be made by Marthau and Gen. Pershing probably was a shall form a shall form a shall was a shall form a shall was a shall form a shall form a shall was a shall form a shall form a shall was a shall form a shall was a shall form a shall form a shall was ratification. leng as they are on the Rhine.

CONCENTRATED FOOD Pure milk is a concentrated

Some produce bone and muscle. Some rebuild the worn out tissue. Some create

And they are so carefully balanced that you get just

the right proportions. Pure milk is one of the products which have made the CHILDS restaurants famous.



8,000 TROOPS ONLY ON RHINE AUG. 20

Details of Hastening Departure of American Forces Are Published.

By the Associated Press. Content. July 31 (delayed),-All American soldiers, excepting about 8,000 who will remain on the Rhine indefinitely, will be out of Germany by August 20, according to the latest instructions from general headquarters, which are

Coblenz area. In hastening the withdrawal of the American troops it was announced today that the First Division had been turned over to the transportation department and that the first units of this d vision would probably entrain for

being carried out by the officers in the

Brest August 12. French troops who are to take over the bridgehead area on the east bank of the Rhine held by the First Division are making preparations to occupy the semicircular zone as soon as it is vacated by the Americans. Additional French soldiers were brought to Mayence recently for this purpose.

Troops That Will Remain. The American forces who are to renain on the Rhine include the Eighth Infantry, headquarters troops, a Med-ical Corps, a hospital unit, a company of military police, a company of engineers, a battalion of the Sixth Artillery, salvage company and several smaller

detachments for various duties in nection with the American occupation.

Gen. John J. Pershing, the commander in chief, is expected to arrive in the commander Coblenz Friday on his last inspection of the Rhine area before returning to the United States, and to consider the recommendations of officers regarding the delimitation of the zone to be held by delimitation of the zone to be held by the Eighth Infantry after the withdrawal of the First Division, which is fue to depart for Brest about August 12.
It is reported that Marshal Foch also s expected in Coblenz shortly. It is un-derstood that he is coming to assist in derstood that he is coming to assist the final plans of the French troops for

taking over the districts that are being evacuated by the Americans

Several conferences have been held

The French are understood also to plan a garrison of troops at Coblenz in progress, however, for several days.

League opponents declared to-day that and have announced a desire to estaball possibility of unreserved ratification lish corps headquarters in Coblenz. As Recommendations to be made by Mar-

The attitude of Japan toward China over the province of Shantung is to-day being keenly debated in the United States Senate in ratifying the Treaty of Versailles. It is of the utmost importance that a just solution of this vital question should be reached. In the BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD of next Sunday's SUN the reasons for Japan's present position will be frankly given in a review of K. K. Kawakami's latest book. You cannot afford to miss it.